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533 In connection with special training for
871 individuals, the only thing they can think of
is that the children have flute lessons in
school and learn to read notes.

212 In Wailolong fifty years ago only one person
was literate.

191 Everyone here can speak the local language.
212 Of the old folks, perhaps only one per cent
can speak Indonesian. The younger people are
learning it in school. No one here speaks
Dutch. No one here speaks any other language.
About fifty per cent of the population here
can read and write. At the most perhaps ten
persons read regularly or at least look at
the mission paper. This is the only "reading
matter" except for prayer books.

There is almost no writing done locally.
Perhaps about ten people have at some time
written or received a letter. One guru can
read and write Arabic.

There is no special instruction given in
reading and writing. There are no aliens, and
hence no foreign languages used in the area.
[207] There is no radio, and perhaps only the guru
have ever seen movies.

178 There have been very few changes in the
412 technology here introduced during the last fifty
262 years. They are using shovels a bit, etc., but
mainly the same old artifacts. In regard to
food, there are a few changes. For example,
there are new kinds of vegetables (in the old
days they evidently had practically none), new
varieties of bananas, etc. Evidently food was
simple to the extreme in the old days.

286 The women spin and weave here, and this is
perhaps the most important craft (in fact there
is no doubt about it). There is no pottery
323 (they buy such items from the few places where
pottery is made). Recently, a few people have
000 learned how to cook salt. There are about ten

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415 the case. Dishes and forks and spoons have
178 come in to some extent. Formerly they used
wooden things, gourds, etc. only. Kitchen
stuff is now to be found in the area. Terrac-
241 ing is new. Irrigated rice fields came in
178 only twenty years ago. The use of buffaloes
in agriculture and the plow are very recent
(five years ago). All the people are still
farmers, however.

436 Today the people have much more money than
178 they had, for example, twenty years ago. Fifty
years ago there was no money here at all.

342 Formerly there were no tin roofs or nails.
178 Now there are a few. Houses are different in
style. In quantity most of the stuff is not
changed.

285 Rattan baskets for clothing are no longer
415 made. They prefer wooden containers. However,
they still make mats and baskets. The women
make these, and the men make their plaited
songko.

286 There is no spinning or weaving. This is
794 taboo except in the northeast quarter of Mang-
garai (Coolhaas' is incomplete on this) and
Todo-Pongkor and Labuan Hadji. It is beginning
to come in in the west.

323 Pottery is made in a few kampongs (Puruk,
784 Mungges, Bolong). This is taboo except in these
places. The penalty is the same as for weaving:
bad crops, illness, etc. In Pongkor, only one
kampong can make pottery, and only one in Todo.
Usually one or two kampongs can make pottery
in an area.

326 Smiths are new. There was no iron work here
178 before. Formerly they had to buy instruments
made from iron. Now they have equipment to do
some forms of iron work in Rai and a few other
places. Todo-Pongkor has had smithing for
perhaps three hundred years (they brought it
in evidently). It is not taboo, but they just

1 [See bibliography, cat. 113 --Analyst]